ROME AND EGYPT.

Paris Fashlons in the Papal Council.

Church, Cathedral and Basilica Costume-From the Land of Pharaoh to the Shrine of St. Peter-Mademoiselle Imperia and Chat by the Way-Tombs of the Time of Saledin, but Lescriptions of the Present Day.

ROME. Dec. 18, 1869 "Well, upon my honor, I dectare here is the Paris Pashions correspondent at the Concile!" This is what has startled your older readers, and this is weat the younger ones are excistming. I fancy I see the former pusa up their spectacles, which have Sipped considerably down their noses as they come to the bottom of the column next to this while the latter are no less eager to see how the fashions ooked a. St. Peter's, when they got among the sever or eight numired cardinals and bishops here assembles to demograte on theological morals, disciplinary, political, sacred and other ardious ques

It is very natural that the elderly should be quite juvenile over this correspondence; for, in the simplicity of their views, they have until new ignored that there are not only church and catheoral fashions, but basilica tashions. I may even add that ences taese unsuspecting parents had their last Sunday suit made other people have altered the cut of theirs over and over again. Neither can I retrain from observing that the eagerness of the young at the first plea of the fashions at St. Peter's shows a little ungentle feeling towards your correspondent, wan in his last, announced that he had to leave Buypt for Raly in an Italian boat. He trusted such atement would create sympathy, but all the curiesity shown being for the Concile, he leans now on the middle aged, a class of realers by far the most sitive, people whose hair, just on the turn, shows they have felt a few compassionate shivers which are not yet the cold frosts of old age. For the sake of these I will go back to the events anticipated in my last.

was to be the last of the pleasant excursions made by the Knedive's guests. We were to gather in full pumpers, but whether or not the trip was thought too arguous or uninteresting none but those who were determined to see everything were mounted in readiness at the appointed hour. Your Abyssaman correspondent, on a very fine Arab he managed à la Theodorus, took the lead, tollowed by two other enterprising Americans; then came a carriage conta ning Mile. Imperia and her grandfather, and the others revolved round this centre elther on donkeys or on horses. The vanguari consisted of ragged donkeyteers and a dragoman. One of the Arabs carried a ind,'s saddle on his beast for stile. Imperia, who was to alight from the carriage as soon as the road became impracticable for the vehicle. It was a very warm day, and the riders at the head of the party had some occasion to show their eques trian feats. From the tombs of the Caliphs trian teals. From the tombs of the Caliphs op to the Yokattane Desert the footing for man and quadraped is far from smooth. Towards twelve the said was burning and soutube complete; a few ords of here wherea in circle above, a few strings of camels paced slowly by below. These and ourselves—solded its considering that old order mooths from in smooth didney that and left, others fooking at the horizon, but all busy with their thoughts in this partiarizati hand. Mile, impelials domine, when said got on it, provid a very unremade customer. It due not like its side saidle, to when he area bady had over accustomer it, and it kept the harry batk with its linguisting or sulfit to when he area bady had over accustomer it, and it appet the harry batk with its linguisting or sulfit to we fire his cition to be read on the side of some first. It was during one of its slow canters that i joinged on by her side, and her gran littler repeated to one the inscribion to be read on the tomostone of his friend wagaorn, of which he ever is ready to speak and does speak and the sold of man was alone heard of are impera's condary well-ever it fireatecated to rush on or to stand still, paid much attention, i noticed, to what was said of wagaorn and his partner. M. de Politoner. He saiden y stopped, and it oroken English asked whether we will it may be a dead of the was for or to stand still the said to the said of the man may very pointed to the said we were going over, and said. "Lou are in his tous ever there in an object to such y the change of a route to such y we were made throw. Y the dragorum is changism, and we were the Yokattane Desert the footing over here for a route to Sucz." We were much struck by the dragomin's catangasm, and we were moved at the veneration with which he took inevery word of the following epitabu, as it proceeded from

moved at the veneration with which he toos in every work of the following epitaph, as it proceeded from the fips of al. de Pothonici:—

To the memory of Thomas Fletcher Waghorn (from the ringe church or nonlam; banks, of the Medway, Kent), who, by exhaped any athities and self-disinterestedness, became one of the present benefactors of this country by exporing and bringin, to perfection a short overani route to the East Indies, lie entered the flags in May at the age of twe-ve years, and seried at mid-supman on the Banams, Captain wishon. He was a terrains congacid in the Bengal Fast service. This first suggested the ability of the overland route and enabled but to acquire the knowledge necessary for bringing this great discretaking to perfection, which he discouragement in the year 18th. Nothing count exceed the perceivering and sustriag vigilance of its spirited odder when on only, and his warrout of heart and most kind feeling in pri size the. He deel January 1, 1850.

This takest was crecked by his discous olds widow, who felt there is apported under heavy be executed by the assurance that "whom the Lord toward the chasteneth, and scourage every son whom He received."

Deep silence followed the solemn recital of this inserting which had been recital of this inserting which had been the tour house which had been the four human helpings to.

Deep stience followed the solemn recital of this inscription. For my part I wondered at the councidence which had brought four boman beings together thus to proclaim on the soot where Waghora had labored, what had become of him and where he say. The dragoman was the first to speak. 'He spent a mighty lot or money on Arabs.' was the redection. 'How did he die! in what croomstances?' I inquired. M. de Pothoniershook his head. The dragoman looked distressed. 'Very poor; in penury,' was the reply from afte. Imperia's grandlatter. 'And what has become of M. de Pothonier, his friend!' asked the dragoman. 'Do you know, sir,' he added, addressing me, 'that the 'Crescent and the Cross' was the book I learned to read English in, and it was written mostly in M. de Pothonier is nouse, or parts of it, by warourton? I have been to an English school, you must know, for three years.' 'Well,' answered Mie, Imperia, and showing her grandlatter, 'this is M. de Pothonier, and he is here because deprived of his transit through the coercion of the Egyptian government and the passive incompetency of the then British representative in Egypt.' imperia; if the transit passed out of my

sive incompetency of the then British representative in Exppt."

"itush, imperia; if the transit passed out of my
banns it passed too out of Eng and's hands."

"italioa! here we are," cried a stardy American
voice; 'come atong." Truly there they were drawn
up on a sandy hin on the eastern side of the mounten of Meksalane. "It is the forest?" asked Mile.
Imperia when we reached the party; then looking
down we saw large and small pleces of petrified
wood and bark lying about in all directions. The
amiliest were very heavy, perfect stones, retaining
at the grain of chapped wood; some were immense
whose blocks. "It is in of the petrified forest."
said your Abyssintan correspondent, wiping his forehead, which we in fact were all doing. "I am convinced it is not. These fellows never will take
one to the genuine place; they all hait here
because it is too not and too trying for
them to get further, but I will see the proper
forest." The dragoman was asked to say whether
there was not a forest further on. He answered he
haid heard so; he had hever been there. "You
have, wall the positive travelier. "You know you
have, only you want to have your dinner back at
Cairo and your pay for haif work," I am atraid my
fet ow correspondent was right and that the nephew
of Maha, oul was equivocathag. All his Arao cunhang had not been drifted out of him at the English
school.
"Sow," continued your correspondent, on his

ow," continued your correspondent, on his restless bay norse, "I mean to and out the truth, and I will then pay a rapes who will tell it." Three doaxey eers, with a brown fez on their heads and long conkey sticks in hang, came forward, attracted by the word rupes and the motion made by our friend to take one out of his vest pocket. Tae dragoman

hung back, assained.

"There is a place-with Lits of whole trees standing up three inhes off," said one of them. Dat" " " " here the speake," caught the sombre, threatening eve of the diagonal—fron that moment he would not say any more "I am going, wherever it is," said your correspondent of the Tuesdorus. "I came here for that purpose. I don't want any of you," he said to the donkeyteers and guides, gravely waving them off. "You are a tet of hars, Who comes with me?" None but the two Americans volunteered; both were admirably monated and could. My Pegasus was worn out, "I am content with the pertilactions here," said fille, Imperia, alighting and stooping to pick up specimens; "a dozen or two frunks, standing up further on, will not make more impression on me than a chip from here."

Accordingly we set the three indefaligables proceed alone. We looked at them flong as they strode over the desert, with their Egyptian handkercates floating over their heads behind them, the torrid son unheeded by their steeds. The teturn was gively. Aske, Imperia's donkey soon became aware ne was on the route back and occame playful, then sprightly, and in one gasloy we were again by the tombs of the bung back, asuained.

"There is a place with I its of whole trees standing

Caliphs. We entered one, a marvel of Sarasonie architecturi, surmounted by a dome and upusal by columns of the most graceful description all failing to rule. Here, close to a tomo that dates from the time of Saladin, were modern bescribtents of lourists—their mames and the day of their visit—disfiguring the silence. Among toein, oh, horrors the following, in blace —"fraupanann, murserer of the Kincks." "Whoever could have perpenated so abominable a loke, for such it is intequed, of course?" asked Alic. Imperta. No one one answered, but there it is to commensorate heisons crime with the failed Caliphs for how many centuries more? Were it not for the Conche and the youthful and the old—were it but for the middleaged, I would rake up a few more increasing occurrences which happened daily during my stay in Egypt.

The Concile and the fathions are actualities before which must be sacrided a number of pleasant recollections, but I will endeavor to keep an eye on the cardinals in my next, while describing lake a visit to Miss Whatelev's Carlestan schools and other tegyptian matter that could not be despatched as long as duty compelled me to record the Sucz feles.

Steam to Brindis and a Cosmopolitan Compasy-Wrappers, Boots and Chiguess-Pricatly, Ex-Royal and Feminine Robes in Rome-Beauties in the Church of the Vatican—Gems and Jeweis, Diamends and Gold— The Pope's Train and How It was Borne Up.

ROME, Dec. 18, 1859—P. M. As I had aiready anticipated, and said in my letter above, the passage from Alexandria to Brindsi was excruciating on the Italian book. Pitching and tosaing are mild words. We men were blown about from our berths in inkl air as if we were feathers, and let down from the atmosphere on tables or benches, much to the disfigarement of our features. There were but three ladies and eighty-two passengers. One of the trie had run away from her hus band, who, on his return nome to Alexandria would find, she informed a fady in her caon. othing but a note and the furniture. The second lady was said to be dying from the moment she embarked, and for five days remained in the lower regions. The third having no cabin to go to-for the boat was overcrowded, and there was accommodation for but half the passengers—quiety appropriated to herself five feet of the narrow sofa that extended ail around the state cabin. Here she roughed

it fraternally with about twenty of us. Under such circumstances what can be said of the fashions? What must we men have looked like in the opinion of the only lady who graced the common couch, common dining room, state room and moustaches on the sly when we could is true; that we pulled our necktie tows to the front as soon as we were aware they were behind is positive; that we got a wash down on the passage as soon as a pasin could be wrested from any one is certain, but that we "looked anything like" is out of the

The lady herself, though in a very elegant black and white wrapper trimmed with Scotch pland, and though she had very pretty boots on and a decidedly convenient enignon that kept in plant all through cannot be said to have looked her best, we did not like to box at her face except from the skylight when we got on deck for five minutes and then looked down. No one could tell if she was young or old, French, English or German, for she spoke the three languages meently wan natives of each of these nations. I am sorry to say that one bridge traveller disrespectably sate she was a "regular prick." I only know she kept up the spirits of a few when the pardie wheel order and the sailors put on their life-saving belts and the captain took to drinking water at dimer-very out signs, indeed.

She soon became friendly with Theopane Gauthler, the named writer, and talked to him about his duel the had a long scrutch shin on his nosel; with T. Divazousky, painter to the Emperor of Russia, and talke i to him about his most less and "Gueden;" to the meet Legisaman I have yet seen one of the directors of the Peansmar and ornegati Company. His name i with not cick, after the above compining the mane i with active, after the above compining the mane is and married be deserves to be like to look at her face except from the skylight

compliment. If he is not married be deserves to be preserved from mothers having grown up daughters, one of the Chambertains of the Emperor of Kussia was also on board—a particularly jovial companion, who, on the last day, when danger was over, had campagne circulated and drank to the wein-seng of all "the talent" on board in very excelent

champagne circulated and drank to the well-seng of the "the latent" on board in very expensit French.

At the Custom House the indy who had run away from her musoand exhibited twenty trains. Poor man! But he has the note and the furniture! The lady who was said to be dying all the time tarrier up writhful. She clowed strong men down and you colerated within almost the porters. Our insorting handy persuaded this others to treat her chotace middly, and they could not resist her prayer, so say got out first.

We all met together again somehow at Naples, while sightsceing; but I masten on. On account of the delay caused by bad weather on the Carignan I due not reach itoms for the morning ceremony of the opening of the Considering the cardinals, primities, alculations and mirred aboots in the same state as a few hours before. There were a thousand ciertes before imparances, a remaining, Emigricus, Confiss, Maronites, Melentes, Roumannans Kadardas and Syrians. I hope I have mentioned taem and. In the imperial and royal influence were the crowned, but especially the uncrowned, head of Europe.

All the ladies wore deep black and vells. They were the blonde and beautiful empress of Austriand the Queen of Wurtemberg, Lee only two who

were the blonde and beautiful empress of Austria and the queen of Wartemberg, Lac only two who still wheat the scotter. The mater is a Protestant, but she followed the service with mach devotion. The others were the ex Queen of Napies, the Duchess of Parma; Comtesse Gigenti, dauguer of the ex-Queen of Spain; Comtesse Caserce, Comtesse Traphil—all destinate to reign once upon a time, it was a pretty sight to find an these aristocistic occurrent sheating, with their presty features but half concealed beaind their frea Ciuny or Chanthily veils. On our side of the Basinca seats for Socialdes had been reserved. All got in who could, but the most pointed cibows here again won the day. It was a waving ocean of black lace through the whole service. were the blonde and beautiful Empress of Austria

Meanwhile the Pope delivered his allocution. He was preceded by a whole Gazzing procession of purple green, scarlet and ermine far, vervet trains and old point face, the attire of the princes of the

Church.
The cross carried before him was denated by the

Church.

The cross carried before him was donated by the Marquis of Bute. It is studded with genis and is a cross of the thirteenia centary, representing not a surfering but a glorious Christ.

The Cardinais Advoncin and Grasselleni carried the train of his holiness. The snap which tastened his cloak on his breast was of gold, set with genis, it represented the folly Ghost, with outstretened wings. It was worm in 1725 by senoist XiII, for the opening of the Council of St. John Lateran.

A very splendid escert of the Gardes Nobles and Kinguts of Mata kept order and acted as masters of the eccemonies. The Basilica was crowded to excess.

After having noted the above items I wended my way out of the Cathedral, in order to reach the Valican for the passage of the Pope after proceedings were over in the Cathedral. I temembered that in 1255 Archbishop Amaif was stifled to death and crushed under foot by a Roman crowd near the entrance of St. John dg Lateran. I did not care to wait for this end or to be trampled to death rengiously, having come from a country where fanatica are waited over by a man on notseoack and where I had near the good alone are preserved from kicking. My conscience told me i was a wicket sinner, and that flouana kicks, for she love of the Concile, insignt break all my bones.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

California papers of December 28 say:- Shocks of earthquakes were felt yesterday morning again in various places, among them Marysville, Sacramento and the lowns of western Nevada. The snocks were between two and three o'clock in the morning and were most severe in Nevada. The following de

spatches are given:— MARYSVILLE, Dec. 27, 1869.

Another shock of earthquake was experienced in this city at two o'clock this morning, which was more severe than that occurring has evening. Doors and windows rathed sufficiently loud to awake people. No damage dope.

VIRGINIA, Dec. 27, 1839.

At the Mariposa Mill last night they counted twenty-six distinct shocks, the steam perceptibly increasing each shocks. The water in the cole lunner Mining Company has increased thirteen inches. Ascamboost Springs the water was forced up through the earth to the height of twenty-live feet. This evening about six P. M., we experienced another slight shock. A majority of our inhabitants are apprenensive of more shocks to-night.

There were upwards of a dozen different shocks of earthquaye here last night, commencing about six P. M., and lasting till near daylight this morning. Many of our critzens remained up all night through fear. Several dre-walls were toppied down, and the down train of the Carson road was shaken of the track. Some of the plastering in the Enterprise building was shaken down and type pied.

Genous Percentification of the carson road was shaken of the frack. Some of the plastering in the Enterprise building was shaken down and type pied.

Genous Percentification of the carson road was shaken of the minutes past six o'clock, lasting about six seconds. The sensation experienced was of a rotary motion

A snock of earthquake was felt here at twenty-five minutes past six ofcioek, lasting about six seconds. The sensation experienced was of a rotary motion from south toward the north, vibrating bird cages to and fro in that direction. There was also another of equal or greater force felt about two o'clock this morning, shaking the stone underpinning of kobert Lyon's dwelling house, causing it in one place to tumble down. No other effects of importance are reported.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 27, 1869. Another earthquake shock occurred at ten min-ure past two this morning, and two others are re-ported as having been felt between that time and two-o clock this morning. Pastering was cracked and thrown down. The stopping or pendulum clocks indicate nearly the exact minute of the oc-

HETROPOLITAN POLICE.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Finances of the Board-The House of Detention-Inter-Urban Travel-Tho Perries-The Sanitary Company-Classification of Arrests-Instructive Statistics -Pauper Lodgers.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners having that snot their annual report, covering the period of one year, from the 1st day of November, 1903, to the 33th day of October, 183), have for rarded it to the Governor of the State, by him to be communicated to the Legislature. It is a very voluminous document and contains a great deal of statistical information, elaborately set forth in the reports of subordinate bureaus of the Board, which are mainly recapitulated in the report of the Board, signed by Joseph S. Bosworth, the President, with some suggestions superadded, referring to improved legislation. The report opens with a reference to the change in the composition of the Board by the election of Mr. Henry Smith in place of Mr. Thomas C. Acton, resigned, and that on the 19th of May, 1869. Mr. Joseph S. Bosworth was elected President of the Board, and on the 5th of June tollowing Mr. Henry Smith was chosen Treasurer .. REPAIRS OF STATION HOUSES.

The station houses and prisons for the Third, Pitta and I wentieta precincts have been repaired and entarged. Substantial new buildings were erected on West Thirmeth street, and also for the use of the Thirty-first presenct, on West 10 th street. between Ninth and Teath avenues. In these buildings regard has been had to future as well as to present wants, and to afford the podce special comforts and with due appreciation of sanitary conditions. In the E eventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighta precincts better accommoda tions are very much needed. No new buildings could be erected, as the lot of one of them is too small and the others are only held under leases which will expire in 1870 and 1871.

INSUPPLICITACY OF THE FORCE. The Board enumerate the whole force in their employ as follows:-

roundsmen, patrolmen and the men employed on special duty in the precinct as well as out of it. For active patrol daty in New York there are left about 2 000 men and 363 for Brooklyn. This gives in this city one officer for every 500 inhabitants, while in Brooklyn the proportion is reduced to one to every 1,000. The length of open streets and piers de nau d ng patrol service in New York is over 455 miles; in Brooklyn at least 35) miles. The average length of night posts in this city is 63-100 mile and two tours of over a mile and a quarter. In Brooklyn the average length of night posts is 2 54-100 miles and of day posts 5 8-100 miles. In each city posts of even greater length can be found. The Board speak of this with evident regret that the present force is inadequate to cover all of this immense territory to a manner to far beiter protect property and life, the two great objects of the institution of the police. In order to give more security to the sparsely settles district of the castern outskirts of Brooklyn the Board have organized two new sub-precincts, in the Forty-third and Fortyminth premiets, and in one of these-the Forty third-the police have been mouated and a building rented and flited up for their accommodation.

From the report of Sergeant Folger, in charge of the House of Detention for Witnesses, it appears that on the 1st of November, 1864, there were still detained as material witnesses. In criminal actions 7 persons. From that day to the 31st of October, 1860. there were received at the institution 239, maxing the whole number of persons detained for the year 245. county. Of these there were 18) white male: an 1 50 white females, 5 black male; and 2 black females. Among the felonies and misdemeanors in waich they were held to appear as witnesses figure 6 rapes 17 ropperies, 15 grand larcentes, 39 petit larcentes, 6 felonious assaults. Among the details of "occupation" are mentioned I dentist and 2 schoolboys. The ness is quite refreshing.

The Board, in their own remarks on this report. give some further interesting details. In the last seven years 1,955 persons, innocent of any crime or offence, have been imprisoned in thu House of Detention for the aggregate time of 23.714 days-equal to 81 years, 4 months and 29 days for one person. One a poor and honest mechanic gualty of no fault, with a family depend-ant on thin for their support, had thus been impris-oned 164 days on the 1st November, 1863, and con-tinued in prison 105 days after that, maxing his whole term of imprisonment 269 days. Another was kept there 129 days, several 100 days, others 95 days, and so on.

Lots of property on han 1 Oct. 31, 1962. \$1,104 Received quarter on sing January, 1862. \$19 Received quarter on ling April, 1869. \$50 Received quarter ending July, 1869. 759
Received quarter en ling October, 1860
Total for year. 2,651 Lots delivered quarter ending January, 1865. 5,3 Lots delivered quarter ending April, 1655. 529 Lots delivered quarter ending July, 1869. 559 Lots delivered quarter ending October, 1855. 521 1.463
Balance 2,248
Remaining on hand. Lois The value of the 1.403 lots of property delivered to owners and diatmants during the year was \$1,002,187.

the nignest amount being reached in the month of July, \$252,756, and the lowest in November, 1865

the nighest amount being reached in the month of July, \$232,756, and the lowest in November, 1863, \$8,913. Besides these liems of recovered articles there was returned to the owners and claimants by desectives and members of the court squad property of the value of \$1,745,706 during the twelve months, making the total value of property restored by the police \$2,593,908. The saie of unclaimed articles yielded but a tride, the amount realized for the year, over and above expenses, being but \$4,526.

This report states that during the year 1,111 candidates for appointments on the force were examined, of whom only 559 prover sound and qualified to sustain the labors and exposure inclient to a patroliman's life; 522 were rejected as unit for various reasons. Under the rule if an applicant pass the medical examination and is not appointed within thirty days thereafter he must be re-examined as to whether he had not contracted disease in the meantime. In pursuance of this rule 256 were examined a second time, 22 of whom failed, disease naving developed since their first examination; 30 casses were rejected by the committee of three surgeons, the Board granted an examination by the time floard of Surgeons, at which 17 passed and 43 were again rejected.

On account of sickness the police lost 22,784 days of service, 3,597 days less than the year before

On account of sickness the police lost 22,784 days of service, 3,997 days less than the year before, athough the whole number of the force averaged 82 men more. The time lost by each sick man averaged 78-10 days. There were in all 2,903 cases of sickness in the force and 30 deaths, being a death rate of 1,285 per cent. The surgeons give a detailed list of the diseases to which the men on the force were subjected, from which it appears that while 250 cases of rhoungatism, 220 of biliary diseases, 264 of diarraces, 203 of indiaenza and catarrh 203, bronchitts 86, indigestion 71, throat diseases 111 occured, only 4 cases of "old age," 16 of hemoptysis, 22 of consumption, 20 of pneumonia are recorded, showing atmost conclusively that in a large majority of cases the diseases of policemen are incidental to the mode of life and the effects of exposure, and that the general state of their health is far above the ordinary experience.

experience.
The Board of Surgeons recommended that lodging The report of the most interesting of the most interesting of the portangent of the most interesting of the most interesting of the most interesting of the most interesting of the many is one the most interesting of the many

documents accompanying this year's report of the Powe Board. It contains the number of steam bodors examined and tasted hydroxidited, the number of applicable for certificates to emible them to take charge of steam boners, the number of pairs as the number of pairs of the critics, and many other leans of exceed any assumptionance.

Bix mea ago decaded constantly as inspectors of Secam tollers, they save to yield every place where the boners are kelf as often as ome permits, and to test from hydroxiditeally at least once a year. These officers mave may creed during the jear ending who me classes of odoor ast to less plan 3,500 onders, and now were indicated to be leaved where were wholy condemned and ordered to be leaved where oder was complet with in every instance; its boilers were found detective, and their complete robust of order of when was also done; 750 were found slightly out of order, as leaking gauge cooks and the like, and their owners also compiled with the orders given for their repair.

Eight numbered and their owners also compiled with the orders given for their repair.

Eight number of pairs were examined, and this examination mass may been somewhat right, since thy 444 passed the orderal man received certificates. Suiteing rejected as not consider for the position.

The Sanitary Committee also make report of the number of passeagers on the everyal ferries to Long lisand and accept during the year up to November.

The Santary Committee a so make report of the mumber of passengers on the several ferries to Long intend and servey during the year up to November 1, 180. The following is the report in gross, Daving out the monthly details as given in the official statement by Capitani Loru — Union Ferry Coupany, New York and Brook yn., 42,000,000 follower forty. Union serve to apage in the street in the st 4 (60, 00 2 0.8 6 0 1,02,250 9 2 0 0 0 1 10 , 10 2,101 615 1,470,000

T tal 57,008,413 Tital. Si,008,413
There was no accident in the course of the year on any of tress lines, except of the Union Ferry Company's Douts on which a even persons fell between the boat and the bridge of mistaking their distance in jumping upon the boat when in the act of caving the stip None were drowned, however, and only one person sughtly injured on some of these boats the scarm carried on an avenage comes very hear the preserve allowed by the inspectors, taus:—on the Union Company's boats has say 30 pounds is allowed and 24 is carried, the Mineous America and them run with 20 pounds to 50 slowed; the James want, of the inboats alone, runs with 22 out of 2) pounds answed, and the dispress, of the Greenpoint line carries the same pressure to the quantity of steam allowed. The move figures of the dispression the ferries show a heavy increase of passengers over previous years.

Tracellers.

Tracellers. previous years, Tourellers, 186 - 7. 70,25,000 1567 8. 52,3,1,2,4 1608 9. 57,006,4,3

The same santary combany made 12,164 complants of nurshees; served 8,405 general orders is need by the hours of neath, of which only 873 were not complied with. They also served 1,835 special orders, of which of which only 873 special orders, of which, however, 1,521 received no attention by the persons served; 44,633 loans of night soil were semoved inner their supervision; 9,635 dead animals, among them 4,177 dead houses and 4,576 dogs and cats; 196,611 lbs. of unsound heat, fish, &c., were confiscated by them, as follows:— Increase in two years 7,085,415

rester and brought to school and 74 were not discovered.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Captain Charles N. Brackett, the Fire Marshal, reports for the year ending with october 31, 100, 913 fires in New York, against \$22 the previous year, an increase of 10 per cen. The total number of buildings annuaged and destroyed was 1,010—13 frame and 761 brick, some of 1708 structures; also o vessess and damaged and destroyed. Of the buildings, 32 were usefully, 237 stores, 139 factories, so sores and gwellings combined and 51 stables. The estimated loss was \$1,410,402 against \$1,051,775 the previous year. The insurance affected by the first was, on buildings, \$2,500,789; on socks, \$1,53,35,51 total, \$9,925,072. Four numbered and fifty-six fires snow a total loss of less than \$100 each, and sit of less than \$5,000 each. Among the causes of fires are entimerated—carelessness of servans, employes and occapants of ordinings in the use of fire and lights, in 135 histories; 19 in on Serosene, 55 were incanduary, 30 originated from delective files, at from theworks; 30 persons were arrested for press.

estimated at \$1,285, 132, covered by masurances to the amount of \$1,500, 130. Among the buildings damaged or destroyed were 3 charactes, 2 public buildings, dwellings, stores and other structures. Its same remarks as to kerosene and carelessness of minates with fire and light are applied here. Westchester and Richmonth counties are reterred to, footing upon the total loss by fire in the Metropolican district \$4,882,239, and the insurances to \$11,568,752.

Exaction of the design of the fire marked with the approval of the Boar, is very emphasile. More than ten per cent of the bres in New York and knowlyn have been caused on it at which ten persons were burned to death and thirty-nye more or loss injured. He appears to the legislature that the reckless disregard of hie shown by the manufacturers of this compound should call for stringent action and for every possible protection against it. Firesponsible parties should be prevented from manufacturing it, competent persons should be appointed as inspectors to test the shock and all dealers cautioned by the sure prospect of heavy penantes.

The Financial Exhibits a lengthy and detailed report. The receipts for the General voice Fund were \$3,229,122 and the disoursements \$2,837,536, leaving a cash balance of \$391,285. The receipts of account of city and county expenses, from the Comptroller, were \$22,406; the disbursements amounted to \$24,055, the balance remaining being \$276,747. The disbursements under the General Fund are given as follows:—

п	Edite at C Bryon an Lottown.	
	Superintendent and Inspectors. Chief cierk, first deputy clerk, Transfer's book-keeper, property clerk, clerk of Superintendent, Pressional's secretary, inspectors' cierks, etcno-	\$21,233
١	grapher, deputy clerks and doormen	88.173
8	Fire Marshar's office	10,071
A	Te egraph expenses	7,064
2	Fuer and light	1.242
3	Contingent expenses	8,474
g	Law expenses and counsel fees	6.157
И	Badges, emblems and equipments	514
ì	Acveraging, binging, printing and atationery	2,000
1	Steamboa. expenses	¥,765
ă	House of Detention	11,985
ä	Surgeons	86,000
ĸ	Captains	66,008
١	Sergeania	2.2,305
ı	Patromen	
8	Doormen	61,319
ł	Fires	18,5.8
a	Metropostan resert fund	28,900
0	Among the tems of expenditure in the with the Comptroner election expenses ugu	re Will

\$114,181; the mouse of Detention again looms up with \$7,302; gas and light with \$18,529; alterations fitting up and repairs of station houses cost \$16,053

thing up and repairs of station houses out \$16,005, &c.

The disbursements in Richmond county amounted to \$55,334, and the receipts from the County Treasurer to only \$25,003, leaving the county in debt to the Board \$25,025.

The receipts of the Special Police Fund were \$50,180, and the payments \$75,384, leaving a balance of \$1,105.

West forms paid in \$15,401, and cost for police.

West farms paid in \$16,401, and cost for police Brooklyn cost the Board for police duty the sum of \$580,009, and paid for it \$612,799, keeping a balance on the right hand side of \$20,790. Yonkers paid \$24,781, and received in disburse-ments for the police service \$20,647, leaving a balance over of \$4.133.

The following license fees and panalties were received from the towns hereafter named in Kings and

¿ucens counties:—	
New Utrecht	82,
iravesend	u,
fiat ands.	1,
atbusa	14
Newtown	E,
smalca	24
.ushing	6,
New Lotte	
Total	-
Total	-
THE METROPOLITAN REWARD FUND.	

The total receipts of this fund were \$30,506, which, deducting expenses to the extent of \$057. left \$22,959 deposited in the Bowling Green savings Bank. This fund also possesses \$19,000 in live-twenty United states bonds. The treasurer in his report does not state whether this sum in bonds is calculated at par or with the pre-nium added.

THE POLICE LIFE INSUBANCE FUND.

Out of this fund there are now supported 50 widows, 40 retired memoers and 4 orphans. The expenditures for last year were \$45,571 and the receipts \$51,292, leaving a balance to be capitalized of \$6,357. * The fund owns stocks and bonds to the amount of \$161,757.

The Board in their report suggest to the Legislature the policy of providing for a retiring fund for disabled and incompetent memoers, as in that case they could be placed on half pay, have their places fired with healthy men and taus contribute to the greater enfelency of the force.

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The total number of arrests in this city for the The total receipts of this fund were \$30,656, which,

year was 72.934, of whom 61,446 were males and

will prove both interesting and in	Petaculai =	
Unifor M	Franks. 1 988 1 988 1 981 1 329 1 4 4	7.407. 11.012 21.473 27.864 11.415 5, 52
This shows that while the does	e from 2) to	30 fur
nt-nes the targest number of offer numerous arrests of families are a	aders yes ou	e most
N f our flore. Hales, Whys. 18,741 inited States, whys. 18,741 inited States, black. 18,747 Iresand. 21,474	Females 6,128 515 12,743	1,873 1,873 84,426
Germany 6,363 Fing and 1,563 Sept. a	834 294 83 194	2, 65 161 5 7
And the rest is divided among	all other nat	tonuli-

29,149 43,785 6.125 6.8 11,531 The first above seems to prove that the marriage state does not breat as muca crime as single siessedness, and the last, contrary to the prevalent sless, the prevalent sless than the arrests were of persons that could read and write. Almong the persons arrested were 121 physicals 23 united States officers, 91 city officers, 59 struggists, 29 physicals 23 united States officers, 91 city officers, 59 struggists, 29 physicals 25 united States officers, 91 city officers, 59 struggists, 29 physicals and 11 427 with no "occupation" whatever, 20 physicals sless thousand several hundred and thirty arrests were made in the City of churches during the year, of whom 13 321 were mades and 4 50 females. The describition of age among these

emaies. The disting	101 01 9	Ko umons	
risoners appears in th	report !	m the lot	TOM ITT
atio:-			200
Au.	Males.	Females.	Two.
Ag . nder 20.	2,823	203	3,154
0 60 00	4,303	1,153	5,458
0 to 4	E,5 6	1, 46	6,132
0 to 0	2,261	9/G	18
ver 5	1,-78	401	1,.85
Country		2 290	8.487
larried	616	7.7.9	10,242
ingle	6.164	2,011	14.8
ould read and write		44	1.7
enther read nor write		1.618	3.758
		100 miles	1000
According to natural	zation, to	king only	three
ringipal ones, the divisi	DIA 14: -		
	Marlet.	Female.	Tota'.
Inited States, white	4,854	715	6,581
	051	4	21

On Staten Island the entire number of arrests was 806, vi.e.—731 maies and 135 temales, and in Westchester county 635 maies and 75 temales, and in 702. The same characteristic proportions appear here as in the two cities in point of nationalities, age, occupation, &c., and they need not here be repeated.

But the lollowing table of the arrests for the la
ten veus in this city cannot be omitted from th
principal report of the Eoard. The table has bee
prepared by an inspection of the yearly reports Iro
18of to 1860 inc usive, and yields the following a
tounding figures, classified by nationalities:-
Natives of United States
Ireland
(ermany
All others 70,8
Total836,4

	Name of	Arrest	Year To	Anet	Tuestay Sun lan.
Nov. 1, 1888, to Oct. 31, 1989	53 43 52	4,213 1,996 3,265	53 44 63	6,2-8 4 157 6,25	2.0 5 2,779 2,972
Tota'	14	9,476	143	17,0000	7,8 6

taking this little er and the number of arrests to the same cycle of years together it would appear that about one-dith of the population of New York is nightly in charge of the police, ether voluntarity as pauper indgers, or involuntarity as offenders against the law.

In Galignassi of December 20 we see a full notice of a paper read before the French Academy from Professor Henry Morton, who has just been appointed President of the Stevens' Institu e of Technology Professor Morton conducted one of the most suc cessful expeditions during the late eclipse, and the paper above alluded to explains one of the phenomena observed on that occasion, which has been the most obscure and puzzling to men of science in this country and abroad. We aliade to the bright line on the sun's disk, adjoining the edge of the moon, as shown in the photographs. This Professor Morion has shown by a simple experiment, to be due to a chemical action in the photo graphic process, and not to come from a lunar atmosphere, as was formerly supposed. The following

mosphere, as was formerly supposed. The following is the notice referred to:—

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At the last M. H. Ste. Clare Devile presented to the Academy the siderostat of the late Leon Foncault. This contrivance is lar too complicated to admit of description here. Sunice it to say that telescopes, whether used as meridian or parallacute instruments, are exposed to a digree of flexion injurious to the precision of the observations; moreover, the astronomer has to change his position with the eye-glass, and consequently to remain occasionally to a very inconvenient attitude. The object Foucault had in view in inventing his siderostat was to enable the observer mether to quit his piace not to move his instrument. A paper was received from Mr. H. Morton on a curious luminious band perceived on the photocurious luminious band perceived on the photographs of sour ecilpses taken on various occasions. Professor Challes and M. Alexander had attribute. this to the effect of a very rarified lumin atmosphere, but M, de la Rue and the ascronomer Royal had considered it a simple secondary effect. Mr. Morton has endeavored to solve the mystery by transforming a photograph of the sun, taken an instant after the first solution in the sun, taken an instant after the first solution in the sun, taken and instant after the first solution. ing a photograph of the sun, taken an instant after the first contact, into a crescent, by pasting a circular piece of oars, paper upon it. This fathtous image was then exposed to the camera, and a copy was obtained with exactly the same luminous band across, out much stronger. Mr. morton hence concludes that this appearance is caused by a chemical action of the unmapressioned intrate of silver corresponding to the dark mno of the moon, and that it does not by any means represent any celestral phanomenon. M. Truda sone in a communication on a process of his for instantaneously lighting and extinguishing the gas lights in a large town by means of electricity. No description of the principle is given.

ISRA: LITE MISCEGEVALION.

Marriage With a Christian and Marder-A An Irish journal has the following correspondence

from Galicia:

Five Jews, named Moses Schneider, Mayer Brecher, Abraham Moses Schneider, Joseph Landau, and Moses Schneider. Joseph Landau, and Moses Icidimann, have just occur treat for the murder of Aoraham Teatmann, son of the latter, at Tarmapol, in Galicia. It appears that the deceased had made an other of marriage to a Christian giri, and that see had accepted mm on his promising to become a Christian also. Having heard of this promise the accused mea assembled in the house of Moses Icidimann, and warmly upbraided young Teidmann for his apostacy. The latter, nowever, remained-obstinate, and during the alectacion the father threw a sing rope round his neck and publed at it, assisted by the other men, until his son was stranged. Hannah Teidmann, the mother of the deceased, who was absent at the time, showed muon grief at the death of her son, but was soon pacined by are hasbaad representing the murder as a religious sacrifice, and passed the rest of the evening with min in prayer.

The case was clearly proved against the defendants. anis.

Moses Teldmann and Mayer Brecher were sen-tenced to be hanged and the other three to be years' imprisonment, with hard laoor.

Judge Haynes, of the Superior Court of Onio, has resigned, with the purpose of entering into a law parenership with C. L. vanagilgaan.

ARIZONA.

Interview with Governor A. P. K. Stafford-Life in the Arizonian Territory-A Land of Milk and Honey-Terrible Outrages by the Apaches-Apathy of the Covernment.

Governor A. P. K. Stafford passed through fits city yesterday afternoon on his way to the national capital. Prior to his departure ne lavored one of the HERALD representatives with a lengthened visit, and in the course of an interesting conversation some very important facts were elicited, to which the attention of the public may well be attracted, Governor Stafford is agenial gentleman, and, though evidencing the first principles of a true American, could scarcely conceal his feelings regarding the action of the United States government towards the vast and fruitful Territory of Arizona. He appeared to regret exceedingly the callousness of the authorities to the wanton and terrible outrages daily per-petrated by the Indians throughout the wide domain. The sad want of a sufficient military force to repress the frequent crimes of the Apaches, committed with a bold and flendish defiance, was a subject upon which he dwelt with some earnestness

After adverting at some length to the warfare at present existing between the inhabitants of Arizona and the Apaches, who, he said, lived entirely by piliage and plunder, Governor Stafford went on to state that hitherto the most determined resistance had failed to counteract the terrible destructio they were daily spreading. "The Apaches," he said

state that hither to the most determined resistance had failed to counteract the terrible destruction they were daily spreading. "The Apaches," he said "are of a brownish hue, small in stature, cunning treacherous, very fleet and generally travel in center of twenty-fleet and thirty. They flight mostly in amoush, their action is instantaneous and their purpose deadly. They have entroiry exterminated a people who lived here long ance, a people that ence larvely (opplied the territory, built town and cultivated fleids. Nothing is now know of that people, except some broken runs, which point woefully to their destruction; while the third iney existed can only be estimated by the soil the has accumulated over thom. The Apaches are Ledeed, cruei in the extreme generally disposing a their victims by slow and dreadul tortures.

REPORTRE—I presume, s.r. that the military forces in insufficient to repel a well directed attack on the part of the Indians?

Governor STAFFORD—Up to the 1st of January we have had an army of 1,500 men, while the Apaches, every one of whom is a savage, number over 20,000, incre are only fifteen or twenty military posts inroughout the territory, and I need not add that the force is barely sufficient to carry on even defensive warfare, while the lives and property of the inabitants, removed at some distance from the posts, are constantly in liminicant danger.

REFORTER—Have any overtures been made to the Apaches—nave you ever approached them in a friendly spirit?

60vernor STAFFORD—They want no peace whatever, the army shift of their fastnesses in the thickly wooded torests. Plander is their runing passion and they bean convicted with a while the shift of their fastnesses in the thickly wooded torests. Plander is their runing passion and they look in with a while the shift of the inhabitants of Arizona in the way of arresting.

Governor STAFFORD—How are right, indeed, sir. The country is very rich, possesses the best of grazing, natritions grass of an every versety of corn. I be committed, after

oss was \$1,410,421 against \$1.55.,575 the revious year. The insurance anected by the free was a but in loss of less than \$100 each, and sit of less than \$100 development, consequent upon the air cities of the Apacies, that it has almost been abandoned. The trains taking the ore have constantly occu attacked indeed, very recently seventy-two males and their drivers were kined. KEPORTER—Does not the military force offer any

Governor Stafford—Oh, certainly, and does its very atmost, but, as I said before, it is imadequate, The farmer who this his field is ou, gel to carry a rine, while his wife remains at home to take care of the house. A reign of terror exists nearly ad the

METORTER-Under the circumstances what would

Mine.

REPORTER—Under the circumstances what would you recommond as a proper course to be pursued?

Governor Stafford—As a matter of economy, to say nothing of numarity, I think the government should expelid a sufficient sum to secure a permanent speace. Such a course would induce immingration. Surely if you cannot protect yourself you cannot protect the country. I am attring convinced that the policy which is now boing pursued by the government will never be accumulated.

REPORTER—Have you, sir, considered what the result of the present policy of the givernment is likely to be?

Lovernor Staffond—Why, the inevitable consequence must be—if no radical change be quickly made—that the Indians shall be acknowledged the runing power in Arizona. I cancelly hope the government will iske a decisive step in the matter. The sooner a large population sail, be attracted to that country the better, and after a time the government will be entirely from from intract exponse in affording protection. In August last I be affect the government the services of 500 picked men to enter on a campaign for six months, we termaining our own horses and giving our time, asking hot thing in return but our rations. But the government declined our services on the ground that it had no right to accept them.

Exporter—Do you believe that oppressive mea-REPORTER—Do you believe that oppressive mea-

KEPOATER—Do you believe that appressive measures towards the Indians are assolately necessary or that they deserve to be externimated?

Governor Starford—By no means. I have great sympatury with the Indians that desire to be peaceable and would extend to them all sindness persible. I believe in teaching them agriculture and placing them in a bosition where they can protect themselves. I do not believe in each protect themselves. I do not believe in each protect themselves. I do not believe in the inhabitants of the territory maye also their rights; but the inhabitants of the territory maye also their rights and desire peace. There are several very peaceable and industrious tribes, including the Panas, anacops. Admayes, Yumas, rapapposes and others, on good terms with the inhabitants, and they prosecute their agricultural ladors with carnestness and nodesty. But it is easily to be seen that over a territory three times 2s large as New York some sunction force is requisite in order to protect the peaceably disposed. I may mention an incident to show the vigor with which even the women detend their homes; for when the indians captare them they treat them sha actually, so normally indeed, that death to the victims were lar preferable. Two years ago a member of the Legislature left his nome for Prespot, where was distant about two miles. In his assence the in hans came and commenced a determined actack upon his house. Has wife, a latty of some sen-possession, himmediately armed herself with a domite-partened gim and was not by any means in accession in disposing of some of her enemies. But hinding that sin had not the occurrence and requesting an additional supply of almitantion, i merely including had not the occurrence and requesting an additional supply of armediation. I have a country.

Reportere—the singulation and because the Territory of Arizona pays such a natic revenue to the government tens us to not not consider to the mention each mana country. sures towards the indians are absolutely or that they deserve to be exterminated?

Governor Stafford—I am glad you mentioned that. Now is it not very p aim that we callulate accumulate wealth without working for 11.7 If the government tends us the necessary assistance to develop the vast resources of a hand teeming with mink and honey the advantages will be mutual. The amount of revenue we pay the government can be measured almost by the protection afforded us. New York and Massachanes and other great States had to contend against many difficulties before they arrived at their present stage of prospertay. Now, we have a great country and wish to develop its magnificent resources. All our trade, and it is considerable, comes to New York. Every dollar we make is so much for the revenues of the government, and it is only laif to hope that our desire to prospertar spread around the advantages which this country affords will meet with a wining response from the proper authorities.

thorities.

Having thus expressed his views upon a subject of consideration importance dovernor stanford, aster a friendly scheen, took his departure.